

The Session Abstract Machine

Luís Caires



TÉCNICO
LISBOA



July 1st 2023

IFIP WG2.2. Meeting Bologna, September 2023

CLASS code (arithmetic server)

```
type tmenu {
  offer of {
    |#Neg: recv ~lint; send lint; close
    |#Add: recv ~lint; recv ~lint; send lint; close
  }
};;

proc server(s:!tmenu) {
  !s(c);
  case c of {
    |#Neg:  recv c(n);
            send c(v. let v -n);
            close c
    |#Add:  recv c(n1);
            recv c(n2);
            send c(v. let v n1 + n2);
            close c
  }
};;

proc client1( ; s:~tmenu){
  call s(c);
  #Neg c;
  send c (v:lint. let v 2);
  recv c(m);
  wait c;
  println("CLIENT1 GOT NEG 2 = " + m);
  ()
};;
```

```
proc client1( ; s:~tmenu){
  call s(c);
  #Neg c;
  send c (v:lint. let v 2);
  recv c(m);
  wait c;
  println("CLIENT1 GOT NEG 2 = " + m);
  ()
};;

proc client2( ; s:~tmenu){
  call s(c);
  #Add c;
  send c(2);
  send c(3);
  recv c(m);
  wait c;
  println("CLIENT2 GOT ADD 2 3 = " + m);
  ()
};;

proc system(){
  cut{
    server(s)
    !s:?~tmenu|
    par{
      client1(;s) || client2(;s)
    }
  }
};;
```



CLASS code (hoare-like monitor)

```

type corec CIncI {
    coaffine IncI }
and IncI {
    offer of {
        | #Inc: CIncI
        | #End: wait
    }
};;

type corec CDecI { coaffine DecI }
and DecI {
    offer of {
        | #Dec: coaffine recv ContDec; wait
        | #Share: recv CDecI; CDecI
        | #End: wait
    }
} and ContDec { coaffine send CDecI; close
};;

type rec Rep {
    send !lint;
    affine send WaitQ(DecI); WaitQ(IncI)
} and WaitQ(I) {
    affine choice of {
        | #Next: NodeQ(I)
        | #Null: close
    }
} and ContW(I) {
    affine recv ~affine Rep;
    |send affine ~          ~         fine I; wait
} and NodeQ(I) {
    state send ContW(I), WaitQ(I)
};;

```

```

proc rec decloop(dv:DecI, m:usage ~Rep)
{
    case dv of {
    |#Share:  recv dv (dvn);
              share m { decloop(dvn,m) || decloop(dv,m) }
    |#Dec:
              recv dv(acc);
              wait dv;
              take m(n);
              recv n(val);
              if (val>0) {
                  put m(v. affine v; send v (val-1); fwd n v);
                  println "Dec "+val;
                  send acc (coo. decloop(coo,m));
                  close acc
              } {
                  recv n(qd);
                  println "Dec put on Wait "+val;
                  letc | decc: ~ContW(DecI) |
                      awaitNZ(m, val, qd, n, decc)
                  in
                      affine decc;
                      recv decc(s0);
                      recv s0(v);
                      send decc(s.affine s; send s (v-1); fwd s0 s);
                      println "Dec";
                      fwd acc decc
              }
    |#End: wait dv; release m
    }
};;

```



Propositions-as-Types

- *Bridge* between Logic, Programming Languages, and Computation.
- Programs are proofs in a logic, according to a Curry-Howard correspondence
 - program as a typed semantically well-behaved object (a function or a process)
 - proof simplification as computation ➔
 - preservation, progress, confluence
 - computation as cut-elimination ➔
 - logical relations semantics, termination
 - equational reasoning about observational equivalence

Propositions-as-Types for Concurrency

- Linear Logic and Session Types [CairesPfenning10,Wadler12]
- modular extensions (logically inspired connectives “automatically” socialize)
 - **ho-functions / polymorphism / recursion** [ToninhoCairesPfenning13]
 - **dependent types** (assertions, certificates, ...) [ToninhoCairesPfenning11]
 - **effects** (discardable resources, exceptions, non-determinism) [CairesPerez17]
 - **shared state** [BalzerPfenning19,RochaCaires21]
- Towards shared state programs that can prove themselves
 - **CLASS** (RochaCaires23)

Propositions-as-Types for Concurrency

- *Bridge* between Logic, Programming Languages, and Computation.
- Bringing together process algebra and classical computation theory
 - Connecting session types to the trunk of "classical" type theory
 - typed λ -calculus: **sequential** ho computation with **pure values**
 - typed session calculus: **concurrent** ho computation with **linear resources**
 - latter subsumes former, via exponentials and sharing constructs
 - foundational infrastructure for safe concurrent programming (cf. Rust, Move)
- **THIS TALK**: Abstract Machine Semantics (**new**)

A Session Programming Language from Linear Logic

Process expressions (basic)

Logical Type	PL type	PL construct	
1	close	close x	Close x .
\perp	wait	wait $x; P$	Wait on x , continue as P .
$A \& B$	offer $\{ \#inl : \hat{A}$ $ \#inr : \hat{B} \}$	case $x \{ inl : P$ $ inr : Q \}$	Case on x : left and continue as P ; or right and continue as Q .
$A \oplus B$	case $\{ \#inl : \hat{A}$ $ \#inr : \hat{B} \}$	$\#inl x; P$ $\#inr x; P$	Choose left on x , continue as P . Choose right on x , continue as P .
$A \otimes B$	send $\hat{A}; \hat{B}$	send $x(y.P); Q$	Send y on x , continue as Q .
$A \wp B$	recv $\hat{A}; \hat{B}$	recv $x(y); P$	Receive y on x , continue as P .
$!A$	$!\hat{A}$	$!x(y); P$	Replicated session on x with parameter y .
$?A$	$?\hat{A}$	$?x; P$ call $x(y); P$	Make x unrestricted, continue as P . Call x with input y , continue as P .

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Process expressions (intro / slim)

Logical Type	PL type	PL construct	
1	close	close x	Close x .
\perp	wait	wait $x; P$	Wait on x , continue as P .
$A \& B$	offer $\{ \#inl : \hat{A}$ $ \#inr : \hat{B} \}$	case $x \{ inl : P$ $ inr : Q \}$	Case on x : left and continue as P ; or right and continue as Q .
$A \oplus B$	case $\{ \#inl : \hat{A}$ $ \#inr : \hat{B} \}$	$\#inl x; P$ $\#inr x; P$	Choose left on x , continue as P . Choose right on x , continue as P .
$A \otimes B$	send $\hat{A}; \hat{B}$	send $x(y.P); Q$	Send y on x , continue as Q .
$A \wp B$	recv $\hat{A}; \hat{B}$	recv $x(y); P$	Receive y on x , continue as P .
$!A$	$!\hat{A}$	$!x(y); P$	Replicated session on x with parameter y .
$?A$	$?\hat{A}$	$?x; P$	Make x unrestricted, continue as P .
		call $x(y); P$	Call x with input y , continue as P .

Process expressions (composition)

fwd $x y$

cut $\{P \mid x : A \mid Q\}$

par $\{P \parallel Q\}$

$$\bar{1} \triangleq \perp$$

$$\overline{A \otimes B} \triangleq \bar{A} \wp \bar{B}$$

$$\overline{A \oplus B} \triangleq \bar{A} \& \bar{B}$$

$$\overline{!A} \triangleq ?\bar{B}$$

Duality

Congruence / Reduction Semantics

$$\mathbf{cut} \{P \mid x : A \mid Q\} \equiv \mathbf{cut} \{Q \mid x : \bar{A} \mid P\}$$

$$\mathbf{cut} \{P \mid x \mid \mathbf{cut} \{Q \mid y \mid R\}\} \equiv \mathbf{cut} \{\mathbf{cut} \{P \mid x \mid Q\} \mid y \mid R\}$$

$$\mathbf{cut} \{\mathbf{fwd} \ x \ y \mid y \mid P\} \rightarrow \{x/y\}P$$

$$\mathbf{cut} \{\mathbf{close} \ x \mid x \mid \mathbf{wait} \ x; P\} \rightarrow P$$

$$\mathbf{cut} \{\mathbf{send} \ x(y.P); Q \mid x \mid \mathbf{recv} \ x(z); R\} \rightarrow \mathbf{cut} \{Q \mid x \mid \mathbf{cut} \{P \mid y \mid \{y/z\}R\}\}$$

$$\mathbf{cut} \{\mathbf{case} \ x \ \{\mid \mathbf{inl} : P \mid \mathbf{inr} : Q\} \mid x \mid x.\mathbf{inl}; R\} \rightarrow \mathbf{cut} \{P \mid x \mid R\}$$

$$\mathbf{cut} \{\mathbf{case} \ x \ \{\mid \mathbf{inl} : P \mid \mathbf{inr} : Q\} \mid x \mid x.\mathbf{inr}; R\} \rightarrow \mathbf{cut} \{Q \mid x \mid R\}$$

Linear Logic as a Session Programming Language

- Computational Interpretation of Linear Logic: congruence \equiv , reduction \rightarrow .
- Type Preservation: If $P \vdash \Delta; \Gamma$ and $P \rightarrow Q$, then $Q \vdash \Delta; \Gamma$.
- Deadlock-Freedom: Let $P \vdash \emptyset; \emptyset$ be a live process. Then, P reduces.
- Confluence (with sums): If $R \xleftarrow{*} P \xrightarrow{*} Q$, then exists S s.t. $R \equiv \xrightarrow{*} S \xleftarrow{*} \equiv Q$.
- Normalisation: If $P \vdash \Delta; \Gamma$, then exists a normal form Q s.t. $P \approx Q$.
- Strong Normalisation: If $P \vdash \emptyset; \emptyset$ then P is strongly normalising.

The Session Abstract Machine

Towards the Session Abstract Machine

- Cf, the SECD [Landin64], LAM [Lafont88,Abramsky93], CAM [Curien86], KM[07]
- Key insights (coming from playing around with many concurrent CLASS programs)
 - Execute session terms **sequentially** whenever possible (except for Mix and Share)
 - Replace busy waiting message passing by single threaded co-routining
 - Heap-allocated mutable session object frames
 - exploit connective polarities (cf. focusing)
 - schedule positive constructs (send, select, close, bang) first
 - Split interactions in write / read moves (cf. game-semantics and SACDS)
 - respect std synchronous semantics (even if relying on buffered communication)

The Session Abstract Machine

\mathcal{C}	$::= (\mathcal{E}, P, \mathcal{H})$	State
Val	$::= \text{clos}(x, \mathcal{E}, P)$ s OK $\#lab$	Closure SessionRef CloseTok Choice label
\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}	$::= Name \rightarrow SessionRef \cup Closure$	Environment
$SessionRec$	$::= s\langle q, \mathcal{E}, P \rangle$	
q	$::= nil \mid Val \mid q@q$	Queue
\mathcal{H}	$::= SessionRef \rightarrow SessionRec$	Heap

SAM (close / wait)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{close } n, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{G}, P \rangle]) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{G}, P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q@OK, \mathcal{E}, - \rangle])$$

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{wait } n; P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle OK, \mathcal{E}', - \rangle]) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{E} \setminus n, P, \mathcal{H})$$

where

$$s = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

SAM (cut)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{cut} \{ P \mid x : T \mid Q \}, \mathcal{H}) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{G}, Q, \mathcal{H}[s\langle \text{nil}, \mathcal{G}, P \rangle])$$

T positive

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{cut} \{ P \mid x : T \mid Q \}, \mathcal{H}) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{G}, P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle \text{nil}, \mathcal{G}, Q \rangle])$$

T negative

where

$$s = \text{new}(\mathcal{H})$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{E}\{s/x\}$$

SAM (send / receive)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{send } n(y.Q); P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{E}', R \rangle]) \Rightarrow$$
$$(\mathcal{E}, P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q@\text{clos}(y, Q, \mathcal{E}), \mathcal{E}', R \rangle])$$

n:send A;B (B positive)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{send } n(y.Q); P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{E}', R \rangle]) \Rightarrow$$
$$(\mathcal{E}', R, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q@\text{clos}(y, Q, \mathcal{E}), \mathcal{E}, P \rangle])$$

n:send A;B (B negative)

where

$$s = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

SAM (send / receive)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{rcv } n(x); P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle \text{clos}(y, Q, \mathcal{F}) :: q, \mathcal{G}, R \rangle]) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{E}_r, P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{G}, R \rangle][k\langle \text{nil}, \mathcal{E}_s, Q \rangle])$$

n:rcv A;B (A positive)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{rcv } n(x); P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle \text{clos}(y, Q, \mathcal{F}) :: q, \mathcal{G}, R \rangle]) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{E}_s, Q, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{G}, R \rangle][k\langle \text{nil}, \mathcal{E}_r, P \rangle])$$

n:rcv A;B (A negative)

where

$$s = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_s = \mathcal{F}\{k/y\}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_r = \mathcal{E}\{k/x\}$$

SAM (select / case)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \#1\ n; P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{E}', R \rangle]) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{E}, P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q@ \#1, \mathcal{E}', R \rangle])$$

where

$$s = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

n:select {#l: B, ... } (B positive)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \#1\ n; P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{E}', R \rangle]) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', R, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q@ \#1, \mathcal{E}, P \rangle])$$

where

$$s = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

n:select {#l: B, ... } (B negative)

SAM (select / case)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{case } n \text{ of } \{\dots, \#1_k:P_k, \dots\}, \mathcal{H}[s\langle\#1_k :: q, \mathcal{G}, R\rangle]) \Rightarrow$$
$$(\mathcal{E}_r, P_k, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{G}, R\rangle])$$

where

$$s = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

SAM (fwd)

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{E}, \text{fwd } m \ n, \mathcal{H}[w \langle \mathbf{q}_w, \mathcal{E}_w, P \rangle][r \langle \mathbf{q}_r, \mathcal{E}_r, Q \rangle]) \\ & \quad \Rightarrow (\mathcal{E}_w, P, \mathcal{H}[w \langle \mathbf{q}_w @ \mathbf{q}_r, \mathcal{E}_r \{r \rightarrow w\}, Q \rangle]) \end{aligned}$$

n:T negative

where

$$w = \mathcal{E}(m); r = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

SAM (! / ? / call)

$$(\mathcal{E}, !n(x); P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q, \mathcal{G}, R \rangle]) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{G}, R, \mathcal{H}[s\langle q@\text{clos}(x, \mathcal{E}, P), \mathcal{E}, - \rangle])$$

where

$$s = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

SAM (! / ? / call)

$$(\mathcal{E}, ?n; P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle \text{clos}(x, \mathcal{G}, R), \mathcal{F}, - \rangle]) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', P, \mathcal{H})$$

where

$$s = \mathcal{E}(n)$$

$$\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}\{\text{clos}(x, \mathcal{G}, R)/n\}$$

SAM (! / ? / call)

$$(\mathcal{E}, \text{call } n(y); P, \mathcal{H}) \Rightarrow (\mathcal{E}', P, \mathcal{H}[s\langle \text{nil}, \mathcal{G}', R \rangle])$$

n : ?A (A positive)

where

$$s = \text{new}(\mathcal{H})$$

$$\mathcal{E}(n) = \text{clos}(x, \mathcal{G}, R)$$

$$\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}\{s/y\}$$

$$\mathcal{G}' = \mathcal{G}\{s/y\}$$

Correctness

Let $P \vdash \emptyset; \emptyset$.

- Completeness

If $live(P)$ then there is \mathcal{C} such that $Comp(P) \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow}_e \Rightarrow_d \mathcal{C}$.

- Soundness

If $Comp(P) \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow}_e \Rightarrow_d \mathcal{C}$ then

there is Q such that $P \rightarrow Q$ and $Comp(Q) \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow}_e \mathcal{C}$.

- NB. $Comp(P)$ essentially decomposes cuts and fwd to expose a first action pref

SAM (example)

```
sam cut {
    recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
    | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |
    println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b
    | b: send send lint; close; close |
    println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c
    | c: close |
    println("go close"); close c
};;
```

SAM (example)

a	b	c
nil	nil	nil

```
sam cut {
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b
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  | b: send send lint; close; close |  
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c  
  | c: close |  
  println("go close"); close c |  
};;
```

SAM (example)

a	b	c
nil	nil	OK

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sam cut {
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b
  | b: send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c
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};;
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  | c: close |
  println("go close"); close c
};;
```

SAM (example)

a	b	c
nil	$c(w, \mathcal{E}_w,)$	OK

```
sam cut {
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b
  | b: send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c
  | c: close |
  println("go close"); close c
};;
```

SAM (example)

a
nil

b
c(w, \mathcal{E}_w ,)
⋮
OK

```

sam cut {
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b
  | b: send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c
  | c: close |
  println("go close"); close c
};;
```

SAM (example)

a
nil

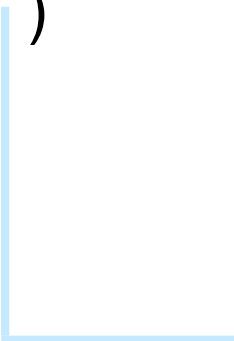
b
c(w, \mathcal{E}_w ,)
⋮
OK

```
sam cut {
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b
  | b: send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c
  | c: close |
  println("go close"); close c
};;
```

SAM (example)

a
c(z, \mathcal{E}_z ,)

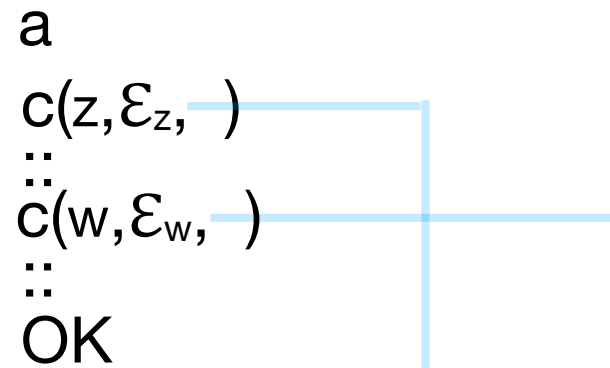
b
c(w, \mathcal{E}_w ,)
⋮
OK



```
sam cut {  
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()  
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |  
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b  
  | b: send send lint; close; close |  
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c  
  | c: close |  
  println("go close"); close c  
};;
```

SAM (example)

a
c(z, \mathcal{E}_z , -)
⋮
c(w, \mathcal{E}_w , -)
⋮
OK



```

sam cut {
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b
  | b: send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c
  | c: close |
  println("go close"); close c
};;
```

SAM (example)

s
nil

a
c(w, ϵ_w ,)
⋮
OK

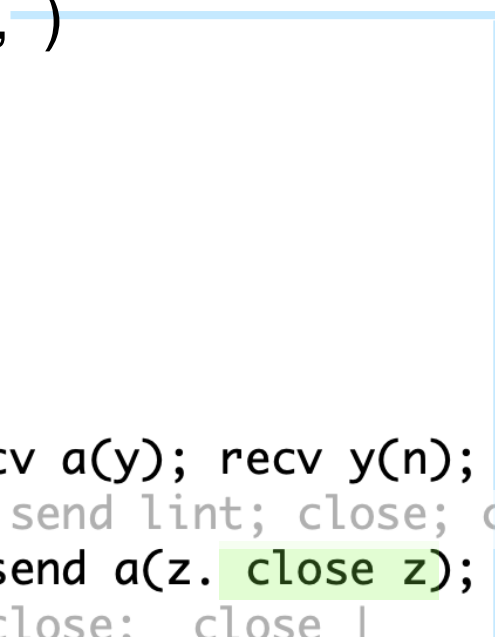
```
sam cut {  
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()  
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |  
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b  
  | b: send send lint; close; close |  
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c  
  | c: close |  
  println("go close"); close c  
};;
```

SAM (example)

s
OK

a
c(w, \mathcal{E}_w , -)
⋮
OK

```
sam cut {
  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
  | a: send close; send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send1"); send a(z. close z); fwd a b
  | b: send send lint; close; close |
  println("go send2"); send b(w. send w (42); close w); fwd b c
  | c: close |
  println("go close"); close c
};;
```



SAM (example)

a
c(w, \mathcal{E}_w ,)
⋮
OK

```

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  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
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```

SAM (example)

r	a
nil	OK

```
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  recv a(x); wait x; recv a(y); recv y(n); wait y; wait a; println (n); ()
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```

SAM (example)

r	a
42	OK

```
sam cut {
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```

SAM (example)

r	a
42	OK
::	
OK	

```
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```

SAM (example)

r a
OK OK

```
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  println("go close"); close c |  
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```

SAM (example)

a
OK

```
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SAM (example)

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SAM (example)

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Concluding Remarks

- SAM, a “simple” abstract machine for linear session-based computation
 - factors-out sequential from concurrent computation on linear session calculi.
 - explicit control of memory allocation / deallocation.
- Well-typed programs respect the algebraic operational semantics
- Some “easy” optimizations
 - Queues and environments can be replaced by array-based stack frames.
 - We are on the way of implementing a compiler for CLASS targeting the LLVM.
- We expect SAM to promote adoption of safe session-based concurrent programming,